

## THE FORECAST.

The Woolen Schedule Expected to Be Reached This Week.

### VIGOROUS SPEECHES PROBABLE.

The Indian Question Will Occupy the House in the Earlier Part of This Week—General Deficiency Bill—Taxation of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is expected in both sides of the senate chamber that the woolen schedule will be reached during the present week in the consideration of the tariff bill. There is a tacit agreement among the republicans and democratic leaders that the debate shall be continued under the five minute rule on the woolen, cotton manufactures and flax schedule. Senator Aldrich, as the representative of the republican side of the chamber, yesterday expressed the opinion that these schedules would be disposed of with very little delay. He said the understanding for five minute speeches would not be continued when the woolen schedule should be reached, and he expressed the opinion that three or four days' debate would be necessary before the wool and woolen schedule is acted upon. Some of the democratic leaders think the schedule may be disposed of in two days. This schedule will develop one of the most important debates connected with the bill.

Next to the duty on sugar, free wool has attracted more attention than any other item in the bill and there can be no doubt that many republican senators will make speeches vigorously assailing the democratic position. The democrats, while not expecting or hoping to secure consideration of this schedule under the five minute rule, are nevertheless hopeful they can make an arrangement for the fixing of a definite number of days for the debate. It is understood this is one end they have in view in arranging the preliminaries for night sessions, as they have been doing in securing pledges of democratic senators to remain until the "steering committee" shall consent to adjournment each day.

This is to be an elastic arrangement, and late night sessions will be resorted to only in case of evident determination of the republican senators to delay a vote. This is not expected on any of the items which precede the woolen schedule, nor do many senators think it will be undertaken in that connection. The democratic leaders, however, regard it best to be prepared to meet the emergency if it should present itself. They desire also, if it should prove there are to be an unexpected number of long speeches on the woolen schedule, to work them off as rapidly as possible by a resort to night sessions for that purpose.

The Indian question in its various ramifications on schools, agents, rations, supply depots, will continue to occupy the attention of the house the early days of the coming week. Judge Holman, in charge of the bill, said yesterday he expected to pass the bill by Tuesday night if he was obliged to surrender on Monday to District of Columbia legislation, in which case he expects a vote Wednesday.

After that, there are a number of important bills struggling for the priority. The general deficiency bill will be reported to the house on Tuesday, and Chairman Sayers, of the appropriation committee, will urge its immediate consideration in order to clear the calendar of appropriation bills. Representative Sayers will be in charge of the deficiency bill notwithstanding the fact Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is chairman of the deficiency sub-committee.

It is expected Representative Hatch will try to have the anti-options bill follow the Indian bill. Representative Cooper, of Indiana, also expects to have a day set apart soon for his bill authorizing the taxation of greenbacks.

Representative Livingston of Georgia is pressing the bill for government aid to the cotton exposition in Atlanta. Mr. Culberson, of the judiciary committee, also wants early recognition for several important bills affecting federal court procedure and the territorial statehood bills are being vigorously pressed to the front.

No exact order of priority for these bills has yet been made, but they are the measures which are to receive earliest attention.

### HURT BY FALLING WALLS.

Fire Destroys Two Buildings and Injures Many People at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—The largest and most destructive fire that has occurred in Kansas City in years broke out Sunday in the building of the Keystone Implement Co., 1317 to 1321 West Thirteenth street. Before the flames could be subdued they had destroyed \$300,000 worth of property.

Two firemen were seriously injured by falling walls. They are: James Donnelly, fireman, of hook and ladder No. 2; buried under a falling wall; removed to Sisters' hospital; may die.

James P. Hope, colored, of 1325 West Thirteenth street; buried under a falling wall; will recover.

The four-story brick building of the Keystone Implement Co. is a total loss, as is also the five-story brick warehouse of the Buford-George Manufacturing Co. adjoining. Two small dwellings were also destroyed.

The total loss is accordingly not far from \$300,000. The insurance amounts to only about \$220,000.

The cause of the fire, and even the exact point at which it originated, are unknown.

During a violent thunderstorm at Lawrence, Kan., Saturday evening Adam Yeager was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Henry Boyd, a farmer residing near Seward, Ok., was kicked to death by a horse Saturday morning.

### LAST OF BILL DALTON.

The Notorious Outlaw Shot and Instantly Killed by an Officer in the Indian Territory.

PARIS, Tex., June 9.—After a continuous chase of over three weeks, the Longview bank robbers were rounded up near Ardmore, I. T., yesterday, and Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, train and bank robber, was killed by the officers in their efforts to arrest him.

It had been given out that the pursuit had been abandoned, but the mysterious movements around the office of United States Marshal Williams showed that he was in the possession of valuable information. Monday night he left here with several trusted deputies for a point on the Canadian river.

It transpires now that on Monday two men went to Duncan, I. T., a town on the Rock Island railroad, and made a number of purchases. They paid for the articles in bills on the looted bank. The bills looked to be new, but they had been wet and creased. A telegram was sent to Longview giving the number of the bills, and the answer promptly came that they were the missing bills. Officers were posted at once, and went on their trail.

Thursday a man and two women went to Ardmore and bought a lot of guns, ammunition and other things. They were in the wagon purchased by the two men at Duncan on Monday. The man had plenty of money. He was known there as a worthless fellow, who never had a cent. An officer peered into the wagon, found a five-gallon keg of whisky, and arrested the man and woman as whisky peddlers, and held them.

A strong detachment of officers immediately took the back track of the wagon, and yesterday found Dalton. He was taken by surprise but made an effort to fight, but the officers were too quick for him and shot him dead. Instructions were sent from the marshal's office last night to have the body embalmed, as there is a reward of several thousand dollars on Dalton's head. The deputies who killed him wired they have positive proof that it is Bill Dalton, and that he committed the robbery.

Bill Dalton was the third son in a family of ten children. He, with his brothers, Bob and Grat, killed at Coffeyville, October 5, 1892, and Emmett, now in the Kansas penitentiary, made a record of crime not second even to that of the James and Younger brothers. They will probably never again have equals in this country. The march of civilization will prevent the opportunity.

The Daltons were Missourians by birth, but moved to Kansas, settling near Coffeyville in their youth. They bore bad and mediocre reputations as outlaws until in October, 1892. Grat, Bob and Emmett Dalton, Dick Broadwell and Hill Powers attempted to loot the Condon and First national banks at Coffeyville. The raid resulted in the death of four citizens, the serious wounding of three others, the killing of Grat and Bob Powers and Bradwell, and the wounding and capture of Emmett.

### GAVE FALSE FIGURES.

A Testing Machine Used by the Carnegie Company So Manipulated.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Lieut. Albert Ackerman, of the United States navy, was heard yesterday by the house committee on armor plate frauds. He was one of the naval board which investigated the first charges of fraud. His evidence covered in detail the irregularities in treating specific armor plates. He had heard that Superintendent Schwab and other officials and employees had an interest in the Carnegie company, and had, therefore, a motive in passing plates not up to the standard. Lieut. Ackerman told of the manner in which his suspicions had been excited as to the irregularity of the work. He found that certain lines of work would be stopped when he entered a shop. One of the superintendents, Mr. Kline, had misled him on various details of the work.

His general distrust of the manner of making armor at the Carnegie works had influenced him to look with suspicion on every plate. His own experience and the affidavits of informers had corroborated these suspicions, and he had assessed damages against the company as a result of his own knowledge and his suspicions.

Lieut. Ackerman told of the investigation of the second or supplemental charges. This testimony developed a new branch of irregularity as to the manipulation of a testing machine used by the Carnegie company. The machine was operated so as to give false figures. Disclosures were also made as to serious defects in two plates of the Monterey and one in the Machias. Lieut. Ackerman said blowholes were a positive defect and could be avoided. In this opinion his statement differed from other naval officers. The witness described the serious blowhole in 13-inch armor of the Monterey. A wire 4 feet long had been inserted in the hole.

### Fought with Sword Canes.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 9.—Millionaire J. A. McLeary, ex-justice of the supreme court of Montana under Cleveland's first administration, and Col. W. H. Brooker, a one-armed ex-confederate cavalry officer, had a sword and cane fight on the streets yesterday. The trouble arose over a case now pending in the federal court. Friends interfered before much damage was done.

### Money for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Under one of the provisions of the Indian appropriation bill \$3,151,181, principal and accumulated interest on the bonds of southern states held in trust by the government for the Indians will be sold and the money apportioned. The Indian tribes which will receive this sum are the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Delawares, Iowas and Choctaws. The money is due in payment for land reservations, and the states have defaulted in payment of interest, which has accumulated until the total has been swelled from an original principal of \$1,300,000.

### VOTING ON SUGAR.

The Senate Adopts All the Compromise Amendments of the Sugar Schedule in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The compromise amendments to the sugar schedule were all adopted in the senate yesterday and the pivotal schedule on which the fate of the tariff measure depended went through without change. On the vital amendment to place all sugars on the free list the democratic line was drawn, Mr. Hill, of New York, voting in favor of it and Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, being paired the same way. But the republicans were unable to hold their own forces intact, Messrs. Manderson and Perkins voting against the amendment, and Mr. Quay being paired against it, while Mr. Sherman, who was present, did not vote at all. Only one of the populists, Mr. Peffer, voted for free sugar. Messrs. Kyle and Allen, in the final issue, joining with the majority of democrats against it. Had all the republicans, with the three populists and the two disaffected democrats, joined hands sugar, raw and refined, would have gone on the free list. On all the other amendments offered by the republicans the majority against them ranged from three to ten. The adoption of the sugar schedule practically insures the passage of the bill at an early date, although it is intimated that the republicans will make a final stand on the sugar schedule when the bill is reported and considered in the senate.

As adopted yesterday the schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above 10 Dutch standard, and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich islands free of duty, and places a duty of 2 cents per gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The schedule goes into effect January 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued until that date.

Before the voting began Mr. Aldrich, alluding to the statements made yesterday in regard to the alleged influence of the sugar trust in framing the tariff bill, said that while there was a sugar trust in 1890, it was not the gigantic concern it is now and speculation in its shares was comparatively trivial.

Mr. Vest retorted that in three weeks then the shares went up thirty-five points. There was then, he said, the same lies, the same falsifications, the same attacks on public men that had characterized the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. Sherman also insisted that the trust of 1890 was not the trust of today.

"Do you know what the capital of the sugar trust of 1890 was?" asked Mr. Brice.

"I do not," replied Mr. Sherman.

"It was \$50,000,000," said Mr. Brice.

"The stock of that corporation went up from 63 to 90. The stock advanced \$20,000,000 by virtue of the action of your committee."

In the midst of this sensational debate the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, and under the agreement, the vote was taken on Mr. Jones' amendment fixing January 1, 1895, as the date on which the repeal of the sugar bounty should go into effect, and it was adopted yeas, 40; nays, 31.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment to reduce the sugar bounty for the remainder of the calendar year to eight-tenths of a cent per pound and to make the sugar schedule take effect immediately on the passage of the bill. The three populists this time voted with the democrats. There was no break in party lines and it was defeated, 32 to 40.

The senate then passed to the next paragraph, 182½, fixing the duty on sugar. Mr. Jones offered the "compromise" amendment, fixing the duty on raw and refined sugar at 40 per cent. ad valorem with a differential of one-eighth of a cent on sugars above 10, Dutch standard, and an additional one-tenth on sugar imported from countries giving an export bounty, continuing the Hawaiian treaty in force, and imposing a duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses.

Mr. Lodge offered as a substitute the amendment originally reported by the senate committee on finance fixing a specific duty on sugar beginning with 1 cent per pound on sugar testing 80 degrees by the polariscope test and graduating the duty according to fineness. Lost—28 to 37.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment to place all sugar on the free list.

Mr. Hill voted in favor of free sugar, and announced that he was authorized to say that Mr. Irby, who was absent, would have voted for free sugar had he been present. The amendment was lost by 26 to 37.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment to make the schedule go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill. It was lost, 30 to 35.

Mr. Pettigrew (rep.), of South Dakota, offered an amendment to strike out the one-eighth of 1 cent differential given to the refiners. It was lost, 30 to 33.

Mr. Manderson proposed an amendment to cut the duty down one-half and the bounty one-half. Lost on a rising vote—23 to 31.

The question then was on the Jones amendment to paragraph 182½, the amendment being the schedule agreed on by the democratic side. The Jones compromise amendment fixing the sugar duties was carried—35 to 28.

WILL ACCEPT THE LOAN.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific have unanimously resolved to accept the loan of \$1,000,000 offered the reorganization committee of the bondholders for the prompt payment of the first mortgage coupon, due July 1. The loan is to be made at simple interest, without any commission, and directly to the receivers, who will act with the authority of the court and will repay the same from the net earnings of the months following. By thus anticipating these receipts the otherwise unavoidable default upon the first mortgage will be prevented without extra expense.

### HOW THEY USED TO PITCH.

Those Were the Days When Baseball Was Worth Seeing.

"It's a square, manly game," said the captain, as we clambered through the turnstile, "a noble game, but not what it was a decade ago—"

"Why, captain, the game has steadily grown—"

"Steadily what? Talk about science! The pitchers, the whole battery of today don't compare with those old—"

"What were their strong points, captain?"

"Delivery. We talk now about the curves and out curves and up and down shoots, but did you ever see a 'hook' pitch?"

"No."

"Ha, ha. Then you know a heap about baseball."

"How was it delivered?"

"Well, the best hook pitcher I ever knew was Jim Bang, the Gotham terror. Jim had to have a special catcher, for no ordinary mortal wanted to wind onto his hook—"

"What was it like?"

"Like! It was a sort of compound curve. The ball left Jim's hand as if shot from a thirteen-inch Armstrong, swerved rapidly to the right or left, and just as the befuddled batter struck at it with all his might it made a sudden rapid twirl around his neck, starting back toward the pitcher. This was also called the boomerang pitch."

"But how did the catcher get the ball?"

"Always in front of the batter, unless Jim gave him the signal and put on an extra twist, when the ball would whirl around the batter's neck twice, and the pitcher'd get it—"

"That must have been remarkable work."

"But not so remarkable as the 'bunt' pitch of Cracker Jack Short, the Cyclone of the Schuylkill."

"You mean bunt hit, don't you—"

"Who said I meant bunt hit. I meant bunt pitch."

"How was it done?"

"Well, in this throw the ball went right at the striker like an avalanche, and—"

"Straight or curve?"

"Straight."

"Why, captain, I could hit any straight ball, however swift."

"Not Jack's. Just as the ball got almost in reach, and the batter swung himself to smash it over the fence, the ball stopped as suddenly as if striking a stone wall, and fell straight to the ground—"

"And the batter would strike at it?"

"Always."

"And how would they get him out?"

"Three strikes, every time."

"Remarkable pitching, captain; but how can it be accounted for?"

"Easy enough. I asked Jack about it. Pitching is a science, you know. Jack pitched the ball in such a perfectly straight line that the hole it bored in the atmosphere caused a vacuum and consequent suction behind it and its speed made a firm resisting air cushion in its front. As it flew onward the lengthening hole in the atmosphere increased the suction and lessened the front resistance pressure, and so nicely did Jack calculate that the ball always dropped just in front of the plate. Baseball is a study, a science. But here's my car now. I'll see you tomorrow afternoon at Sunday school."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Assumed.

"Her appearance is as fresh as a schoolgirl's."

"Yes—but it's all put on."—Truth.

### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 11.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$3 70 @ 4 85

Stockers.....2 00 @ 3 85

Native cows.....2 20 @ 4 10

HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....4 00 @ 4 70

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....53½ @ 54

No. 2 hard.....52½ @ 53

CORN—No. 2 mixed.....38½ @ 39½

OATS—No. 2 mixed.....39½ @ 40

RYE—No. 2.....46 @ 46½

WHEAT—Patent per sack.....1 40 @ 1 50

Fancy.....1 60 @ 2 00

HAY—Choice timothy.....7 50 @ 9 00

Fancy prairie.....6 00 @ 7 50

BRAN.....56 @ 59

BUTTER—Choice cream.....15 @ 16

CREAM—Full cream.....19 @ 21

EGGS—Choice.....7½ @ 8

POTATOES.....65 @ 75

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....3 00 @ 4 40

Texads.....3 00 @ 3 50

HOGS—Heavy.....4 50 @ 4 60

SHEEP—Fair to choice.....2 75 @ 3 00

FLOUR—Choice.....2 00 @ 2 50

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....54½ @ 55

CORN—No. 2 mixed.....38 @ 38½

OATS—No. 2 mixed.....41½ @ 42

RYE—No. 2.....44 @ 45

BUTTER—Creamery.....14 @ 16

LARD—Western steam.....6 45 @ 6 50

PORK.....12 45 @ 12 50

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....3 00 @ 4 80

HOGS—Packing and shipping.....4 00 @ 4 80

SHEEP—Fair to choice.....2 50 @ 3 50

FLOUR—Winter wheat.....3 20 @ 4 25

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....58½ @ 59½

CORN—No. 2.....39½ @ 39½

OATS—No. 2.....41½ @ 41½

RYE.....47 @ 48

BUTTER—Creamery.....14 @ 17

LARD.....6 65 @ 6 70

PORK.....11 95 @ 11 97½

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers.....4 00 @ 4 90

HOGS—Good to choice.....5 00 @ 5 40

FLOUR—Good to choice.....2 50 @ 4 25

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....61½ @ 62

CORN—No. 2.....45½ @ 45½

OATS—Western mixed.....48 @ 49

BUTTER—Creamery.....14 @ 18

PORK—Mess.....13 50 @ 14 50

Called Back.

to health, every tired, ailing, nervous woman. The medicine to bring her back is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's weak, run-down, and overworked, that builds her up; if she suffers from any of the distressing derangements and diseases that afflict her sex, it corrects and cures.

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. My wife cannot speak too highly of your Favorite Prescription. It has completely cured her of a serious womb trouble of long standing. She took five bottles altogether, and is now borne a large healthy child since. There has been no return of the complaint.

She only wishes every poor, suffering woman should know of the inestimable value your Favorite Prescription would be to them, and thanks you, gentlemen, from the bottom of her heart, for the benefit she has received.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD F. F. SARGENT.

## Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

BARBER—"If my plan was adopted, there would be no more bald heads." Customer—"I have tried a number of preparations and they are all humbugs." "My idea can't fail." "What is it?" "Wear a wig."—Texas Sittings.

"CAN a man serve two masters?" inquired the pastor of the mid-cvied deacon. "He has to, sometimes," confessed the deacon. "I think not." "You never had boy twins at your house, did you?" inquired the deacon, softly.—Detroit Free Press.

WANTED IT VERIFIED.—He—"I heard a fellow say the other night that he thought almost anyone could kiss you." She—"The wretch! Did you knock him down?" He—"No. I thought I would call and see you about it first."—Brooklyn Life.

THEY MUST GLEAM.—Stage Manager—"What is delaying the performance?" Prompter—"The villain is out of tooth powder, and he swears he will not go on without being properly made up."—Truth.

THE ONE THING NEEDED.—"Have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me five dollars?" "Yes, certainly I have the confidence. But I haven't the five dollars."—Truth.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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"I MAY not be able to elevate the stage permanently," muttered the highway robber, "but you bet I can hold it up for a few minutes every day."—Buffalo Courier.

Hidden Shoals Wreck Strong Ships.—The good bark health, with the brave mariner hope at the helm, is drifting on concealed reefs if you are troubled with inactivity of the kidneys. Shift your course by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will pilot you into the harbor in safety, and save you from Bright's disease, diabetes or dropsy. The Bitters checks malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Do you men in the dry west want to go back and make hay as they do in Rhode Island—Rural New Yorker.

The people who wish they were dead are actually careful, we have noticed, of what they eat.—Athenian Globe.

RHEUMATIC Pains are greatly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

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